



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 103^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, November 1, 1993

The House met at 12 noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY) laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 1, 1993.

I hereby designate Hon. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray that Your blessing, O gracious God, that abounds with every good thing, will be with us and every person this day. Your promises, O God, point to all the spiritual gifts that make us truly human and capable of good and righteous acts. May Your good spirit that lifts us up and shows us the way of truth, lead, guide and direct us this day and in all the days to come. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California [Mr. HAMBURG] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HAMBURG led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3167. An act to extend the emergency unemployment compensation program, to establish a system of worker profiling, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 3167) "An act to extend the emergency unemployment compensation program, to establish a system of worker profiling, and for other purposes" requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. PACKWOOD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 656. An act to provide for indoor air pollution abatement, including indoor radon abatement, and for other purposes;

S. 1312. An act to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 in order to provide for the availability of remedies for certain former pension plan participants and beneficiaries;

S.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution designating January 2, 1994, through January 8, 1994, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week";

S.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution designating November 22, 1993, as "National Military Families Recognition Day";

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to designate the month of March 1994 as "Irish-American Heritage Month";

S.J. Res. 122. Joint resolution designating December 1993 as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month";

S.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution designating the week beginning November 14, 1993, and

the week beginning November 13, 1994, each as "Geography Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution designating the week beginning October 25, 1993, as "World Population Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to designate the third Sunday in November of 1993 as "National Children's Day";

S.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution designating the week beginning November 7, 1993, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week";

S.J. Res. 145. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on November 21, 1993, and ending on November 27, 1993, and the period commencing on November 20, 1994, and ending on November 26, 1994, each as "National Adoption Week"; and

S.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution designating October 23, 1993, through October 30, 1993, as "National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America".

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 1, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Friday October 29, 1993 at 10:48 a.m.: that the Senate passed without amendment: H.J. Res. 205.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

CRIME ON THE CALENDAR

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention that tomorrow the House will consider six substantive bills that deal with the issue of crime.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

I have to protest this decision to consider crime legislation on the Suspension Calendar, where debate is limited to 40 minutes and no amendments are in order.

Last Thursday, the majority leader made no mention of this in our colloquy outlining the program for this coming week. It amounts to a surprise attack on those Members who would have made plans to be here for debate and votes on these very important issues. Furthermore, tomorrow is election day in many States and cities. Representatives from New York, Virginia, New Jersey, where crime is a top priority, are being unfairly excluded from this important debate, and I suspect they will be mighty displeased to hear of this decision to alter the schedule so drastically.

Mr. Speaker, crime is the No. 1 issue that faces our country today. It should not be considered by the House in such a piecemeal fashion.

NAFTA

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, In recent months there have been numerous studies on the economic impacts of NAFTA. Studies by the Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office, and the Brookings Institution reach the same conclusion, that NAFTA will benefit the American economy both in the short run and the long run.

Similarly, in a recent letter to the President, 286 economists, including 13 Nobel Prize winners representing different political and theoretical traditions, made the same point.

Luckily in the case of NAFTA, one does not have to be a Nobel Laureate or have a Ph.D. in economics to see the potential benefits of NAFTA. One needs only to look at United States export growth to Mexico over the last 5 years to fully understand that increased trade with our northern and southern neighbors is a good thing.

Why? Because, United States exports to Mexico have more than doubled during this period to \$41 billion in 1992.

Mexico is moving quickly towards becoming our second largest trading partner, just behind Canada and ahead of Japan. With NAFTA, Mexican buying power for United States products will grow further.

How does this translate into jobs? Seven-hundred thousand U.S. jobs are now supported by our increasing trade with Mexico. NAFTA will add another 200,000 jobs by 1995.

The bottom line is that if we are serious about promoting job growth at home, we need to pursue a policy that will strengthen, not weaken, the economies of Mexico and our other Latin American trading partners.

We should also remember that most of the United States jobs lost over the last few decades have gone to Asia, not Mexico. NAFTA would reverse this trend, bringing some of these jobs back home.

A study sponsored by the Japanese Economic Planning Agency confirms this, concluding that will make life more difficult for Japan and the rest of Asia by shifting more trade and investment to North America as a result of the agreement's stiff rules of origin provisions.

NAFTA may be bad news for Japan, but it will clearly be good for America.

So, it is worth asking ourselves, if NAFTA is so bad for the United States economy, why is Japan so worried?

HOW SOON THE WORLD FORGETS

(Mr. HORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, "How soon some forget." And how often: "Did they ever know?" We might say that about the civil rights movement in the United States, where we have a generation that has forgotten what this Nation went through in the 1960's and the progress that was made.

With the Holocaust in Europe, we have worldwide revisionists who want to forget, or try to deny it ever existed.

Recently, the *Forward*, a fine New York newspaper, noted a lecture by Prof. Vidal-Naquet, who, recalling Marcel Proust, pointed out that we cannot—and should not—forget things past. Vidal-Naquet described the growing group worldwide of what he called "a scary assortment of kooks and scholars, 'respectable' academics and hateful anti-Semites. Yet all of them share one common trait: a wish to 'assassinate' the past—to erase, distort, and falsify the historical record, and above all, to discount the memories of the survivors."

It is sad to see this type of venal, determined effort go on throughout this Nation and others. Just as we see the lack of understanding of what America was like before the Civil Rights Act of 1964—and since, some will try to forget Pol Pot and the butchery and the holocaust of Cambodia under Pol Pot, this group is concentrating on trying to forget the Holocaust of Europe where 6 million Jews were killed by Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany.

This revision is a tragic act which is occurring in this society and elsewhere. The rest of us must be even more vigilant in the future than we have been in the past.

I include for the RECORD the article which appeared in the *Forward* on October 22, 1993, and from which I quoted.

PROUSTIAN PROF STIRS NYU WITH ATTACK ON CHOMSKY—LUCETTE LAGNADO AUDITS VIDAL-NAQUET

NEW YORK.—The ghost of Marcel Proust was summoned the other night to a New

York University townhouse in Greenwich Village. His mission? Nothing as genteel as sipping tea or nibbling at a Madeleine. It was to lead a movement to fight those who wish to obliterate the past. The doe-eyed rovelist, who devoted his life to extolling the importance of memory, was the hero of a lecture by the French intellectual Pierre Vidal-Naquet, whose life mission is also the remembrance of things past, some of them dangerous indeed.

Mr. Vidal-Naquet, a Greek classical scholar and hero of the French left, has taken on the task of exposing the growing Holocaust revisionist movement, whose goal is to deny that the Nazi killing of six million Jews ever took place. During a passionate lecture Tuesday night at NYU's Maison Franchise, he attacked a number of academic scholars, including the conflicted M.I.T. professor, Noam Chomsky, for lending their academic imprimatur to books that promote historical revisionism.

KOOKS AND SCHOLARS

A squat and rumped figure, Professor Vidal-Naquet describes the Holocaust revisionists as a scary assortment of kooks and scholars, "respectable" academics and hateful anti-Semites. Yet all of them, he says, share one common trait: a wish to "assassinate" the past—to erase, distort, and falsify the historical record, and above all, to discount the memories of the survivors. Mr. Vidal-Naquet is the author of "Assassins of Memory," a series of essays on the denial movement.

Enrapturing an audience of students and professors, Mr. Vidal-Naquet outlined the global danger spots where revisionists, he said, are making serious inroads. He asserted efforts to rewrite the history of World War II are part of a vast international movement.

"One has the impression of an international enterprise," in which, he said, participants from Boston to Paris, from Oslo to Riyadh, correspond with one another. A "flood" of their writings is now on the market.

BE CAREFUL

Mr. Chomsky was singled out by Mr. Vidal-Naquet, who noted that Mr. Chomsky had written a preface to a book by a leading French anti-Semite and revisionist named Robert Faurisson. Mr. Vidal-Naquet recalls sending several letters to Mr. Chomsky urging him not to associate himself with the works of a leading Jew-hater, but he says the M.I.T. professor ignored him. Mr. Chomsky, contacted by the *Forward*, expressed anger over the attack, saying "Vidal-Naquet cares nothing about Holocaust revisionism."

Mr. Vidal-Naquet's attack on Mr. Chomsky is noteworthy in part because Mr. Chomsky is also an icon of the intellectual left. "I could speak for hours about Chomsky," Mr. Vidal-Naquet said with a mischievous smile. "In 1979, I learned that he was writing a preface to Faurisson, and I wrote to him, 'be careful—Faurisson is an old anti-Semite. I gave him two or three examples.'" But the M.I.T. professor went ahead with the preface. Mr. Chomsky confirmed that the Frenchman "did write me a letter saying he [Faurisson] is an anti-Semite. I wrote him I don't care," he said, then, quickly catching himself, added, "but I defend his freedom of expression anyway." Mr. Vidal-Naquet, he charged, "concocts lies."

TARRED HERO

Mr. Vidal-Naquet forcefully described the revisionist movement as "a delayed time bomb," whose ultimate effect will be to erase the evidence and the memory of the

Nazi killing of the Jews. The revisionist movement is worst in Germany. Mr. Vidal-Naquet said, and there is a built-in interest to pretend Hitler's horrors never happened. But the second country cited by Mr. Vidal-Naquet is America, where he depicts an unlikely band of extremists—like the head of the Liberty Lobby, Willis Carto and California's Institute for Historical Review—all collaborating in the effort to rewrite history.

Also cited by Mr. Vidal-Naquet was Saudi Arabia, "an ally of the U.S.," where sales of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion remain brisk.

In his native France, where anti-Semitism is also surging, even a genuine hero of the anti-Nazi resistance is being tarred. "It has become fashionable in some circles to state that the Chief of the Resistance, Jean Moulin, was in the '30s, a Soviet spy," Mr. Vidal-Naquet disclosed. He joked that, if the trend to tar those who opposed the Germans continues, "the only patriot during the War will be Marshal Pétain."

Mr. Vidal-Naquet said the Nazis had intended for the world never to believe their crimes had taken place. He cited a speech by Heinrich Himmler, where he said his goal was "to make these people [the Jews] disappear from the earth." Toward the end of the War, Mr. Vidal-Naquet said, the Germans systematically destroyed much of their killing machines—gas chambers were blown up, documents destroyed.

"When the War was over, everything was ready for the destruction of memory—everything, except the survivors." But they are dying. Hence the need to preserve the past and value it even above the present and the future. "The historian must become a pupil of Marcel Proust," the professor said. "Memory must become a part of history."

A GREAT LEADER, A GREAT MAN: SENATOR FRANK ROBERTS RE- MEMBERED

(Ms. FURSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, today the people of Oregon are in mourning. State Senator Frank Roberts died yesterday after a long and courageous struggle against cancer.

Oregon has been blessed by some outstanding legislators over the years but it is safe to say that none has been more prestigious than Frank Roberts. Senator Roberts was a public servant in the very best tradition. Throughout his more than a quarter-century in elected office, he never forgot his commitment to the poor, to the environment, to justice, to human rights and to Oregon. Senator Roberts died as he lived—with courage, with humor, and with intensity.

Senator Roberts' family members have also dedicated themselves to serving Oregon. They have my deepest sympathy at this time of loss.

When Governor Barbara Roberts was sworn in as Oregon's first woman Governor in 1990, her husband, Senator Frank Roberts, said, "Now you can call me Oregon's first gentleman." To the people of Oregon, Senator Frank Roberts will always be Oregon's first gen-

tleman. We will miss his guidance, his courage, his integrity, and we will always be in his debt.

CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMERGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 103-156)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1993, to the *Federal Register* for publication. Similar notices have been sent annually to the Congress and the *Federal Register* since November 12, 1980. The most recent notice appeared in the *Federal Register* on October 28, 1992.

The crisis between the United States and Iran that began in 1979 has not been fully resolved. The international tribunal established to adjudicate claims of the United States and U.S. nationals against the Iranian government and Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function, and normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran has not been achieved. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that are needed in the process of implementing the January 1981 agreements with Iran and in the eventual normalization of relations with that country.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 1, 1993.

□ 1210

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND RANKING RE-PUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY) laid before the House the following communication from the chairman and ranking Republican member of the Committee on House Administration:

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, October 28, 1993.
Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, the Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the authority vested in the Committee on House Administration by House Rule X, Clause 4(d)(3), and the Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to Clause 3(j)(2), the Subcommittee has directed the following, effective on November 1, 1993: "The responsibility for the operation of the Member Pay and Mileage function is transferred to the Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services, subject to the oversight of the Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight of the Committee on House Administration."

It is intended, to the extent applicable, that the Member Pay and Mileage function continue to operate under the existing statutory authority of the Sergeant at Arms, but at the direction of the Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services, until such time as the necessary statutory changes are enacted.

Pursuant to the House Employees Position Classification Act, 2 USC §291 et seq., the Subcommittee further directs:

The following positions are transferred to the Finance Office, Office of the Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services:

Position number, position title, and grade

30-012: Administrator, Finance & Payroll, HS 10/05.

30-017: Cashier, HS 12/06.

30-032: Payroll Technician, HS 08/10.

Upon receipt of a copy of this letter, the Sergeant at Arms is directed to continue to carry out the ministerial function imposed by statute with regard to the operation of the Member Pay and Mileage function, subject to the direction of the Director of Non-Legislative and Financial Services, and to continue to work cooperatively with the Director and the Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight of the Committee on House Administration to ensure that the Member Pay and Mileage function is executed in a timely manner.

Sincerely,

CHARLIE ROSE,
Chairman.
BILL THOMAS,
Ranking Republican
Member.

TEN REASONS TO SUPPORT NAFTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAMBURG). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, there are 10 reasons to support NAFTA:

First, National security: American foreign policy in the years ahead will be grounded in what President Clinton has called the three pillars of our national interest: Revitalizing our economy; updating our security forces for a new era; and protecting democracy as the best means to protect our own national security while expanding the reach of freedom, human rights, prosperity, and peace. NAFTA will reinforce these objectives.

Second, Economic renewal: To be strong abroad we must be strong at

home. To do that we must use all the tools at our disposal to generate growth here and to bring down barriers to our goods and services worldwide. NAFTA helps us do that by rolling back barriers to United States trade in goods and services in Mexico and Canada.

Third. Economic competitiveness: NAFTA will create the world's largest trading bloc with over 370 million consumers and a total annual output of \$7 trillion, providing a United States-led platform to compete with European and Japanese-led trading blocs regardless of the Uruguay round outcome.

Fourth. Global leadership: NAFTA will signal to the world that the United States will offer international economic leadership to complement political and military leadership.

Fifth. Democratic reform: President Clinton is committed to forging a true partnership for the Americas—a Western Hemispheric Community of Democracies—to strengthen democratic institutions, defend human rights, to fight for social justice, to support economic reform and free markets, and to protect the environment. NAFTA serves to reinforce democratic reforms taking place throughout Latin America.

Sixth. Economic liberalization: NAFTA will support and encourage Latin American moves toward democracy, market economics, and growth. Mexico's turn toward market-oriented policies and the success of those policies in producing jobs, investment, and growth have been important incentives for the economic revolution which is underway throughout Latin America.

Seventh. United States-Mexico relations: Few relationships among nations have been as complex as that between the United States and Mexico. A historically difficult relationship, even as recently as the mid-eighties, has been replaced by a spirit of partnership. Whether we like it or not, our economies are inextricably linked. Through NAFTA we recognize our comparative positions and build a foundation for stronger cohesion and cooperation on common problems challenging our nations such as narcotics, migration, health, and the environmental problems along our 2,000-mile border.

Eighth. Environmental protection and health: Protection of the global commons requires joint action—no one country can do it alone. Throughout the Western Hemisphere there are a number of perplexing transboundary environmental and public health challenges that will require multilateral cooperation including problems such as global warming, the extinction of endangered species, rain forest depletion, desertification, illegal dumping of hazardous waste, and marine pollution. The spread of infectious diseases such as cholera also threatens the entire hemisphere, with several cases already reported along the United States-Mex-

ico border. Accordingly, if we are serious about improving the environment, passage of NAFTA is critical. NAFTA is the most environmentally sensitive trade agreement ever negotiated and will serve to promote greater environmental protection efforts in Mexico and throughout Latin America.

Ninth. Trade is better than aid: We need to acknowledge that financial assistance—foreign aid—to Latin America is much less effective than economic growth through trade in raising living standards.

Tenth. The alternative: If NAFTA fails the foreign policy repercussions will be quite serious:

The United States will be seen as an unreliable partner to international agreements.

Mexico and other Latin American countries will see rejection of NAFTA as rejection of Mexico and its leadership.

Further, Latin America and Caribbean countries will be convinced that we have lost our commitment to hemispheric leadership and our common future.

Globally, governments will conclude that the United States has lost national dynamism, has rejected an agreement that is clearly in its best interests, and is turning inward.

Rejection of NAFTA will undermine Mexican President Salinas and push the Presidential succession in Mexico toward nationalistic positions. It will jeopardize capital flows currently stabilizing the Mexican economy. Further reforms would be less likely.

Rejection of NAFTA will also undermine economic and political reform movements in Central and South America and the Caribbean. This will, without question, lead to an increase in illegal immigration.

In today's increasingly competitive global economy, Japan and Europe are quickly rounding up allies in formidable regional trading blocs. NAFTA will put together our own strong team, which we will need to compete and win in the face of tomorrow's economic challenges. If we fail to get Mexico on board, and later the rest of Latin America, they could well be picked off by our rivals. Defeating NAFTA may seem politically expedient in the short-term, but it will seriously undermine America's ability to be competitive in the global economy long term.

Whether we like it or not, the world is constantly changing. As President Clinton has said, we need to make change our friend, not our enemy. We cannot do that by retreating. We must do that by competing.

Mr. Speaker, on the issue of national security, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY], the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, an expert on this issue.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to go on record today, and I notified the gentleman of this several weeks ago, that I am in strong support of NAFTA. On behalf of my colleagues, I want to thank the gentleman for the work he has done and the strong stand that he has taken on this issue. It just makes a lot of sense to me and to the people that I have talked to in my home State that this is the right thing to do, especially for jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I know, and I will be very brief, in our State when the tariffs were reduced in Mexico on American goods coming into Mexico several years ago for manufacturers in my State, they were able to sell more goods. Therefore, they were able to give more jobs to our people who need those jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I find nothing but pluses on NAFTA. I want to thank the gentleman in the well for what he has done to support his commonsense project.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I think his addition to those who support NAFTA sends a strong signal that for national security reasons, for foreign policy reasons, NAFTA is important. It is truly a great pleasure to have the gentleman join those supporters of NAFTA.

IN SUPPORT OF NAFTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman making this time available to me.

Mr. Speaker, I want to basically conclude my statement by talking about the issue of the environment.

□ 1220

NAFTA will help clean up the environment. Without NAFTA, we will have no cleaning up of the border. Without NAFTA, there will not be this joint commission that will be able to initiate sanctions and fines against countries and companies that pollute the environment. Without NAFTA, reforms on Mexico's democracy will probably not take place. Without NAFTA, economic liberalization in Mexico, the Mexican basic protectionist market will continue. But most importantly, the United States will lose this important market.

So I want to conclude by thanking the gentleman from Mississippi and again stressing to him how important it is that he as a leader in the Congress on national security issues has joined those supporting NAFTA, because it is in the best interests of this country.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I think the gentleman makes an excellent point about

national security. We have some dangers to the south of our border in Central and South America. By having this treaty worked out, it certainly gives us better national security.

I am not worried so much about Mexico, but when we go further south we have a number of problems, and we have been involved in them. In fact, we have troops right now today in Panama. And NAFTA will help our national security, no question about it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If the gentleman will yield, the rest of the hemisphere in Latin America, whether we are talking about Argentina, or Chile, or Central American countries, what they want the most from us is not necessarily military assistance or aid, they want trade. They want to compete economically and jointly with us. And they are entering into free trade blocs among themselves.

So the most we can do to advance America's national security interests is to band together with our comrades in Latin America, with our friends in Latin America to jointly work toward economic growth that we can compete against Japan and Europe. And I thank the gentleman for stressing that point. The gentleman from Mississippi has been a leader on our Central American policy on issues relating to the Panama Canal. And I think it is particularly important that on national security issues he has sent this signal by supporting NAFTA, saying that NAFTA is good for America's national security, and I thank my friend.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman from New Mexico and I yield back the balance of my time.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HORN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, on November 2.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAMBURG) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. RICHARDSON, for 5 minutes each day, on November 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Mr. DE LUGO, for 60 minutes, on November 2.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HORN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MCCOLLUM.

Mr. CLINGER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAMBURG) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SAWYER.

Mr. HOYER in two instances.

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. DE LUGO.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RICHARDSON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MENENDEZ.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI.

Mr. FORD of Michigan.

Ms. FURSE.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

A bill and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1312. An act to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 in order to provide for the availability of remedies for certain former pension plan participants and beneficiaries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution designating January 2, 1994, through January 8, 1994, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 115. Joint resolution designating November 22, 1993, as "National Military Families Recognition Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to designate the month of March 1994 as "Irish-American Heritage Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 122. Joint resolution designating December 1993 as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution designating the week beginning November 14, 1993, and the week beginning November 13, 1994, each as "Geography Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution designating the week beginning October 25, 1993, as "World Population Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to designate the third Sunday in November of 1993 as "National Children's Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution designating the week beginning November 7, 1993, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 145. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on November 21, 1993, and ending on November 27, 1993, and the period commencing on November 20, 1994, and ending on November 26, 1994, each as "National Adoption Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution designating October 23, 1993, through October 30, 1993, as "National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On October 27, 1993:

H.R. 2403. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

On October 28, 1993:

H.R. 2445. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes;

H.R. 927. An act to designate the Pittsburgh Aviary in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania as the National Aviary in Pittsburgh;

H.R. 2492. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2824. An act to modify the project for flood control, James River Basin, Richmond, Virginia; and

H.J. Res. 283. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1994, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 2, 1993, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2077. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the continued promotion of confirmed officers on a promotion list when the Senate has not given its advice and consent to all officers on the list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2078. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-125, "Vending Site Assignment Lottery Temporary Amendment Act of 1983," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2079. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-128, "Commission for Men Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2080. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-124, "Metropolitan Police Housing Assistance Program and Community Safety Act of 1993," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2081. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the collection and dissemination of statistics designed to show the condition and progress of education in the United States, to promote and improve the cause of education throughout the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2082. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 2722. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 with respect to State and local firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incumbent elected judges; and to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments of 1986 to prevent the repeal of the exemption for certain bona fide hiring and retirement plans applicable to State and local firefighters and law enforcement officers; with amendments (Rept. 103-314). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 3160. A bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to make technical corrections necessitated by the enactment of Public Law 102-586, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-315). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 3419. A bill to simplify certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 3420. A bill to amend section 424 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987 to modify the requirements for minimum property standards regarding individual residential water purification and treatment units for properties subject to mortgages insured under the single-family housing mortgage insurance program; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. KASICH, Mr. COX, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TALENT, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Mr. ZELIFF):

H.R. 3421. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to establish a Federal mandate budget and to impose cost controls on that budget, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Rules, and the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 243: Mrs. VUCANOVICH and Mr. KING.
H.R. 244: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. KING, and Mr. OXLEY.

H.R. 1517: Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

H.R. 1598: Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 2191: Mr. WASHINGTON.

H.R. 2443: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. KIM, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. TANNER, Mrs. MINK, Mr. HOKE, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. CANADY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. HEFNER.

H.R. 2666: Mrs. MINK.

H.R. 2912: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 3131: Mr. MCHALE.

H.R. 3136: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 3250: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 3345: Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 3350: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 3351: Mr. HUGHES and Mr. MCHALE.

H.R. 3353: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 3354: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 3355: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 3367: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 3375: Mr. HUGHES.

H.J. Res. 268: Mr. REED, Mr. UPTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CARR, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. GALLO, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Ms. MOLINARI, Ms. DUNN, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. FINGERHUT, Ms. SHEPHERD, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H. Con. Res. 139: Mr. GORDON, Mr. REED, Mr. BILEY, Mr. SWETT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. KLINK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KLUG, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. RAHALL.